

A common-sense approach to the practice of law.

VERDICTSEARCH CALIFORNIA

NORTHERN

SANTA CLARA COUNTY

NEGLIGENT MISREPRESENTATION

Breach of Contract — Trusts and Estates

Estate, caregiver and bank disputed decedent's inheritance

VERDICT \$2,789,658

ACTUAL \$976,380

CASE James Walsh and Michael Wood

as Executors of the Estate of Laurence Lusk Moore v. Greater Bank N.A., formerly known as Bank of Petaluma, No. 1-06-CV-

060061

COURT Superior Court of Santa Clara

County,

San Jose, CA

JUDGE Brian Walsh

DATE 10/14/2008

PLAINTIFF

ATTORNEY(S) Shelley A. Kramer, Freitas,

McCarthy,

MacMahon, & Keating, LLP,

San Rafael, CA

DEFENSE

ATTORNEY(S) Barbara A. Cray, Law Offices of

Barbara Cray, Redwood City, CA

FACTS & ALLEGATIONS In March 2003, Laurence Lusk Moore, 73, a longtime Bank of Petaluma depositor

December 8, 2008 www.VERDICTSEARCH.com

23

Alle Man though

NORTHERN

who was in bad health, requested that his niece and caregiver, Marsha Moore, be added to his checking account so that she could sign checks for him. Bank personnel construed the request as an instruction to add Marsha as the joint owner of the checking and savings accounts—which included the right of survivorship—and prepared replacement signature cards for that purpose. Because Laurence was too sick to go to the bank, the cards were sent home with Marsha and were signed by Laurence.

On April 1, Marsha returned the cards to the bank, which changed the accounts to joint accounts with no further confirmation.

On April 28, Laurence died, and Marsha claimed ownership of the entire \$9 million on deposit in the checking and savings accounts.

The disputed money was ordered frozen by court order, and the estate and Marsha litigated over the money's ownership. Marsha claimed that Laurence promised to leave her money in his will, but failed to do so.

The estate and Marsha agreed to a settlement pursuant to which Marsha received approximately \$2.3 million, the estate waived recovery of \$281,000 taken by Marsha from the checking account, and the remaining \$6.4 million was paid to the estate.

The estate then sued the Bank of Petaluma, alleging negli¬gence in preparing, handling, and implementing the cards; neg¬ligent misrepresentation; and breach of contract for changing account ownership based on cards that Laurence signed inad¬vertently or by mistake, contrary to his true intentions.

The estate alleged that the language changing ownership was not prominent or easily discovered, that the bank did nothing to highlight important new terms, and that Laurence reason—ably relied on the bank to send paperwork for authorized check signer only.

The estate also argued that the cards were signed by Laurence with no observation or explanation by

NORTHERN

bank employees, that Laurence never told anyone of any change in his account own¬ership or any intention to benefit Marsha, that there were no bank statements showing joint status of accounts, and that if Marsha had obtained the entire amount, it would have bank¬rupted the estate, defeated bequests to family pursuant to the will, raised taxes, and destroyed Laurence's longstanding trust and estate plans for charity.

The bank argued that most people who ask for others to be added to their accounts intend to add them as joint owners.

The bank also argued that the cards were signed by Laurence, and the bank was entitled to rely upon his signature in chang-ing ownership.

INJURIES/DAMAGES The estate requested \$3.5 million for the amount paid in settlement with Marsha and \$496,000 in costs and attorney fees incurred in related litigation.

The bank demanded a defense verdict.

RESULT The jury found that the bank was partially negligent, but that Laurence was 65 percent at fault and awarded \$2,789,658.08.

After liability apportionment, the estate received \$976,380.33.

Counsel for the estate reported that a refusal of jury instruc¬tions concerning a duty of heightened attention to vulnerabil¬ity of elders might have been critical to the outcome.

DEMAND \$1,950,000 (CCP 998) **OFFER** \$125,000

TRIAL DETAILS Trial Length: 16 days

Trial Deliberations: 3 days Jury Composition: 3 male,

9 female

PLAINTIFF Tom Tarter, bank policies &

EXPERT(S) procedures, Sherman Oaks,

CA

DEFENSE Lloyd Cunningham,

EXPERT(S) handwriting analysis,

Alamo, CA

Jodi Pratt, bank policies & procedures, Aptos, CA

Gail Rickards, bank policies & procedures, Oakland, CA

POST-TRIAL Counsel for the estate moved for a new trial and JNOV.

EDITOR'S NOTE This report is based on information that was provided by lawyers from both sides.

—Joseph Falso